BROWNING'S NEW PORM.

Robert Browning's new book of poer is the poem species of the poems just published in London consists of "La Saislaz," a noble piece of work, and "The Two Poets of Croisic," a rather cruel satire in which two very small butterflies are broken on a very large wheel. The first poem only will attract special attention. In it we have Browning's "InMemoriam," the poem being the fruit, as Tennyson's was, of the poet's lament for a dear-ly-loved friend and the cutterwith of below. ly-loved friend, and the outgrowth of his musings upon that after-life which the friend has gone to explore. He writes

Good, to forgive;
Best, to forget;
Living, we fret;
Dying, we live.
Fretless and free,
Boul, clap thy pinion!
Earth have dominion,
Body, o'er thee!

Wander at will,
Day after day—
Wander away,
Wandering still—
Soul thou canst soar!
Body may slumber;
Body ahall cumber
Soul-flight no more.

Waft of soul's wing! What lies above? Sunshine and Love, Skybine and Spring! Body hides—where? Ferns of all feather, Mosses and heather Yours be the care

His mood appears in the following par

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ages:
You supposed that few or none had known and loved you in the world!
May be! flower that's full-blown tempts the butterfly, not flower that's furled.
But more learned sense unlocked you, loosed the sheath and let expand
But to bell and outspread flower-shape at the least warm touch of hand—
May be, throb of heart, beneath which—quick—ening farther than it knew
Treasure oft was disembosomed, scent all strange and unguessed hue.
Disembosomed, re-embosomed—must one memory suffice ory suffice
Prove I knew an Alpine-rose which all beside

Broke the silence, bade me question, promised answer—what diagrace
Did I stipulate "Provided answer suit my hopes, not fears!"
Would I shrink to learn my life-time's limit—days, weeks, months, or years?

Would I shrink to learn my life-time's limit—days, weeks, months, or years?
Would I shrink assurance on each point where-st I can but guess—
"Does the soul survive the body? Is there God's self, no, or yes?"
If I know my mood, 'twere constant—come in whatsoe'r uncouth
Shape it should, nay formidable—so the answer were but truth.

Witness, Dear and True, how little I was 'war of—not your worth—
That I knew, my heart assures me, but of what a shade on earth
Would the passage from my presence of the tall white figure throw
O'er the ways we walked together! Somewhat O'er the ways we walked together! Somewhat narrow, somewhat alow, Uced to seem the ways, the walking; narrow ways are well to tread When there's moss beneath the footstep, honey-suckle overhead; Walking alow to beating bosom surest solace somest gives, Liberates the brain o'erlaid—best of all restora-

Liberates the brain o'erlaid—best of all restoratives.

Nay, do I forget the open vast where soon or late converged
Ways though winding?—world-wide, heavenhigh sea where music slept or surged
As the angel had ascendant, and Beethoven's
Titan mace
Smote the immense to storm, Mozart would by a finger's lifting chase?
Yes, I knew—but not with knowledge such as thrills me while I view
Yonder precinct which henceforward holds and hides the Dear and True.
Grant me (once again) assurance we shall each muces the Dear and True.

Grant me (once again) assurance we shall each meet each some day,

Walk—but with how bold a footstep! on a way —but what a way!

-Worst were best, defeat were triumph, utter
loss were utmost gain.

Can it be and must, and will it?

When he falls to thinking of theologies and of men's beliefs, as he must in such a mood, we have the poet in his strongest strength, as witness this passage suggest-ed by his meditations upon Byron's and Rousseau's philosophy of life: In that squalid Bossex, under the obscene re-

roof, arose, Like a flery flying serpent from its egg, a soul-Turn thence! Is it Diodati joins the glimmer of the lake?

There I plucked a leaf, one week since—ivy, plucked for Byron's sake,

Famed unfortunates! And yet, because of that phosphoric fame,

Swathing blackness' self with brightness till putridity looked flame,

All the world was witched; and wherefore? what could lie beneath, allure

Heart of man to let corruption serve man's head as cynosure?

Man dide, tough and strong, and capable of overturning the maddest bullock that roamed the plains.

"Welcome, capitain!" shouted the Mexicans, as the "old man" hove in sight.

"Here is a horse for you and the boy.

Come, mount, for it is time we were off.

The bears will be in the mountains unless we are moving."

A Mexican ranchero tied the lunch has

Heart of man to let corruption serve man's head as cynosure?

Was the magic in the dictum "All that's good is gone and past;
Bad and worse still grows the present, and the worst of all comes last;
Which believe—for I believe it?" Bo preached one his gospel-news;
While melodious mound the other, "Dying day with dolphin hues!

Storm, for loveliness and darkness, like a woman's eye! Ye mounts
Where I climb to 'scape my fellow, and thou sea wherein he counts

Not one inch of vile dominion! What were your especial worth

Not one inch of vile dominion! What were your especial worth
Failed ye to enforce the maxim 'Of all objects found on earth
Man is meanest, much too honored when compared with—what by odds
Beats him—any dog; so, let him go a howling to his Gods!"
Which believe, for I belive it!" such the comfort man received
Sadly since perforce he must; for why? the famous bard believed!

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE GOLD HUNTERS. lying in the harbor of Monterey, Cal., in the spring of 1843, discharging cargo and receiving hides, keeping the crew busy from daylight until dark landing nuge bales of goods on the beach, and rolling them from daylight until dark landing ange bales of goods on the beach, and rolling then over the rocks and sands to the custom house, a small abode building perched on a high cliff that overlooked the harbor and a little cove, where the ship's boats landed when the water was very smooth and the surf quiet. Such hard labow would make angeds growl and grumble; and it such complain, what could be expected of men who made no claim to Christian virtues, and who ate their grub, and growled, and the water and on the land, and growled, and, in fact, took no comfort and extensive of the very simple at the royage, the ship, the poople, and to damn to all cevered it, the fellow who put it on the charts, the owners of the vessels and all of their relatives, the day the articles were signed, and their own bloody eyes that did not prompt them to nee that the shap made of two control to their relatives, the day the articles were signed, and their own bloody eyes that did not prompt them to nee that the shap made of the cardle. The shap is the shap was the shap to the relatives, the day the articles were signed, and their own bloody eyes that did not prompt them to nee that the shap was the covered it, the fellow who put it on the charts, the owners of the vessels and all of their relatives, the day the articles were signed, and their own bloody eyes that did not prompt them to nee that the shap was the strength of their relatives, the day the articles were signed, and their own bloody eyes that did not prompt them to nee that the shap was the shap to the relative to the relative to the strength of the relative to the strength of the relative to the relative to the strength of the relative to the relative to the strength of the stre of goods on the beach, and rolling them over the rocks and sands to the custom

night, and hoped for a day of rest on the following Sunday. Every one was disgusted, from the captain down to the smallest boy in the ship; and yet the labor we had undergone was necessary, according to the laws of the port, as a certain number of packages had to be examined to verify the manifest, and see that no amuggling was attempted,—just as though such forms would prevent a Yankee ship from evading the revenue laws if the supercargo was the revenue laws if the supercargo was disposed to do a little business on his own

I was on the quarter-deck, coiling up ropes and helping get the ship in order for Sunday, when Captain Peterson, who was walking back and forth between the house walking back and forth between the house and the mainmast, suddenly stopped, and in his usual abrupt way said,— Tom, get yourself ready in the morn-ing, and go with me on shore." "Yes, sir," was the ready answer. And I wondered what job he had for me, and if there were any for its the

and if there was any fun in it.

I finished colling up the ropes, and as I was about to walk forward, the captain

stopped me. "Tom," said he, "I am geing bear-hunting to-morrow with a party of Mexicans, and shall take you."
"Yes, sir. Shall I carry one of the ship's

"Musket! No. What could you do "Musket! No. What could you do with a musket? The Mexicans are going to lasso some grisiles which they have recently seen near the Mission, and they expect to have an exciting time."

"Hope they won't want me to take a hand in the sport, sir. Don't think I could throw a lasso in the face of a bear."

A grim smile passed over the face of the captain, as he said—

You are to carry some food for me and

the rest of the party, and keep out of harm's way if you can."

And the captain resumed his promenade of the quarter-deck, while I went forward, and excited the greatest envy in the heart's of the other boys with the informa-tion that I had been selected for such an important duty.

The next morning, as soon as the decks

were washed down, and breakfast was over, I dressed for shore duty,—although my costume was not very elaborate: A blue-flannel shirt and trousers, a leather belt and sheath-knife, a white sennet hat, and stout shoes and thin stockings.

At eight bells, or eight o'clock, the quarter-boat was lowered and hauled up to the gangway, and then the steward brought out of the cabin a canvas bag filled with hard-tack, cold salt-beef, pickles, and a tin can of butter.

hard-tack, cold salt-beef, pickles, and a tin can of butter.

"There, Tom," said the steward, "the old man says you're to take charge of the bag and contents, and keep your eye peel-ed, and see you don't spill 'em."

"All right, steward. Give my compli-ments to the 'old man,' and tell him to send me a bottle of wine for my own consump-

The steward grinned, but knew his place too well to carry such a message to the captain, and, as the latter came on deck just at that moment, we boys tumbled into the boat and pulled for the shore; and as soon as we landed on the beach, the captain walked off, merely saying,— "Tom, take the bag, and follow me." "Don't let the grislies chaw yer up,"
hispored my shipmates, as I moved off

"Don't let the grisnes chaw yer up, whispered my shipmates, as I moved off in the wake of the captain.
"If they come near me, I'll chuck a piece of salt junk at them, and no respectable bear would wait for a second dose. Solong till I return. Save my share of the duff, and don't make pigsof yourselves by eating it."

Even in the pleasure of an excursion on shore, I did not forget that it was duff-day, and that my share would come short un-

and that my share would come short un-less I spoke of it.

"All right," was the reluctant response.

And up the main street of Monterey I followed the captain to Mr. Larkin's house and store,—the most pretentious place in town,—where I saw a dozen Mexican gentlemen on horseback, all elegantly mount-ed, with heavy silver-trimmed saddles and ed, with fleary siver-training and capable of each saddle were coiled riatas of braided raw-hide, tough and strong, and capable of

we are moving."

A Mexican ranchero tied the lunch-bag which I carried to the saddle of the horse that had been selected for me to ride, and I will give the projectors of the expedition the credit of saying that the animal which the credit of saying that the animal which was to carry me during the day was not one of the kind that preferred to stand on his head instead of his feet, but was a steady old fellow, and required but little management on my part. I could not "witch the world with my horsemanship," but I could keep my seat on such a steed, and that was of greater importance to me at that time than all the graces which the Mexicans displayed to the eyes of the admiring senoritas, who had mustered in great numbers to see us off, and were disposed to flirt with the good-looking fellows who dashed around the plaza at headlong speed, and threw their horses on their haunches by a light touch of the heavy curb-bits, capable of breaking a jaw if exhaunches by a light touch of the heavy curb-bits, capable of breaking a jaw if ex-

LASSOING ORISLIES.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE GOLD HUNTERS."

The ship Admittance, of Boston, was

curbons, capable of Preaking a jaw if extra pressure was applied.

Captain Peterson was mounted on a large bay horse, full of life and spirit; but as he had passed many years on the coast, and had ridden a great deal, he found no

"Vamose!" shouted the leader of the ex-

distance," I said, with a laugh. You are a marenaro, -not a bear hunt

," was the respons I was about to explain that I preferred the former profession to the latter, when the head of the cavalence halted, and from the woods rode a dark-skinned Indian, mounted on one of the horses belonging to the Mission.

The native informed our party that on a plain, just back of the Mission, he had seen two large grisly bears, not more than an hour previous, feeding on the body of a bullock which they had killed at early dawn; and the fellow offered to lead the onwn; and the fellow offered to fead the way, and show us where the game was to be found,—at the same time assuring us that the priests of the Mission had cursed the bears with book and bell, and would

the bears with book and bell, and would biess the parties who exterminated the beasts, as they had made sad havoc with the cattle of the holy fathers.

Don Alvernado, who appeared to be the leader of the party, issued his orders, dividing his men into three squads, each taking a different direction, so that the bears could be cut off in their retreat, in the party were disposed to leave the plain. case they were disposed to leave the plain and take to the woods and mountains, where it would be impossible to use the horses and lassos. I followed the captain, as I considered it my duty to look after him, and see that he did not rush into unnecessary danger. to unnecessary danger; or, in other words, dash forward, and attack the bear single-handed. I don't suppose that he ever knew the interest that I took in his welfare on that occasion, so now make it known for the first time; and, as he is still alive, it is very probable that he will come in and thank me, if this article ever meets

A few minutes, and we had gained the A few minutes, and we had gained the plains, and then saw that the bears—two large fellows, a male and female,—having satisfied their appetites, were taking a breathing spell near the base of a hill studded with woods. The animals looked at us in an indolent manner, and would have trotted off as fast as possible; but just as they made up their minds to do so, some of our horsemen headed them off, and drove them growling and grunting toward us.

ward us.
"Oso! oso!" shouted the Mexicans. They put spurs to their horses, whirl-ing their stout riatas as they galloped over the plath, the ranchero leading the crowd,

and yelling like a fiend.

I did not think that I was called upon to imperii my life by keeping company with such people, so I stopped my horse, and looked on, ready to turn and run as soon such a course. Even Captain Peterson did not think it necessary to take the lead in this exciting sport, for he checked his horse, and looked on, like myself.

The bears now found themselves encircled, and waited for an attack. The barses were a little shall accomplished the control of the course were a little shall accomplished the control of the course were a little shall accomplished the control of the course were a little shall accomplished the control of the course were a little shall accomplished the control of the course were a little shall accomplished the course of the cours

horses were a little shy in approaching the formidable beasts, and I did not wonder at it, as one blow of their powerful claws would have left marks never to be erased, even if it did not instantly kill.

The horsemen rode around the bears, yelling and chattering like so many lunaties—all for the purpose of confusing the brutes, and enabling the hunters to get a good cast of their lassos. Suddenly the ranchero dashed out of the circle, rode straight for the bears, whirled his riata over his head, and let fly. It caught one of the grislies by the fore-paw, and, before the angry brute could understand the matter, the ranchero had turned the head of his horse, and drawn the riata as tight as even if it did not instantly kill. his horse, and drawn the riata as tight as a bar of iron. But the bear was not disposed to submit to such treatment in silence. With an angry roar, he rushed

making the horse retain the distance be tween them; and then half a dozen other riatas flew through the air, and bruin was entangled by the neck, paws, and legs, and stretched out on the ground like a spread eagle, each horse pulling in a dif-ferent direction.

The female grisly had, in the meantime, separated from her mate, and edged away from the crowd, as if determined to look

toward the Mexican who was torturing him; but the fellow avoided the contact by

"Look out for yourself, Tom!" he

And then I saw that the grisly was within five fathoms of me, and coming on like a whirlwind. "Cut and run for it, Tom!" the old man continued.

I saw half a dozen horsemen following in the wake of the bear, and swinging their lassos. I did not wait for further orders. Seizing the bag containing the luncheon, I launched it at the head of the luncheon, I launched it at the head of the advancing bear, then turned my horse, and fied toward Monterey as though all the wild animals in the country were at my heels, and my gallant steed did not slacken his pace (I did not try very hard to check him) until in front of Mr. Larkin's store; and as that gentleman came in sight of me, he came out and asked what luck the Mexicans had in their hunt.

"I expect that I am the only one left to "I expect that I am the only one left to tell the story," I replied. "I did all that a boy could do, and then made my escape. Single-handed and alone I —"

"Do you think that you are talking to a marine?" demanded Mr. Larkin. "I don't believe that you have been near danger. Get off your horse, and go into the kitchen, and tell the cook to give you some dinner.

and tell the cook to give you some dinner. A boy that has been frightened as badly

A boy that has been frightened as badly as you have must be hungry.

I was hungry. Mr. Larkin set a good table, and was hospitable. I did not think it worth while to notice his insinuations as long as there was any prospect of getting something to eat. I entered the house, and astomished the cook with the extent of my annetite and a full detail of the dancers.

KANSAS.

BY HON. THOS. BYAN. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHINGTON, June 6, 1878. [From the Atchison Champion.]

Some time ago you requested me write, for publication in your paper, such an article as would, in my judgement, tend to "direct public attention to the fields afforded in Kansas for the investment of capital, and the activities of enterprise," and I promised to comply should I find time to do so.

My colleagues, Phillips and Haskell. have already responded to a similar invitation. I have read their very interesting articles to find that they have brought articles to find that they have brought conspicuously into public view the immense resources of our State. My very excellent friend. Col. Phillips, also pointed out the importance of manufacturing our own products. In this he is undoubtedly right, but the fact is, we do not manufacture those products which we certainly may with great profit.

My information from home leads me to believe that this year we shall probably

My information from home leads me to believe that this year we shall probably harvest thirty-five millions or forty millions of bushels of wheat—equal to about eight millions of barrels of flour.

A barrel of flour may be shipped to the seaboard, or to any of the intervening markets, at about one-half the cost of shipping the grain from which is manufactured. At least I am so informed by a gentleman of high character who has been operating extensive merchant mills in the operating extensive merchant mills in the West for many years.

Merchant flouring mills in this country usually have from three to ten run of

stone, with capacity to manufacture from sixty to two hundred barrels of flour every twenty-four hours.

The famous Washburn Mills, of Minne

The famous Washburn Mills, of Minneapolis, recently destroyed, were the largest in this country, having forty-two run.
I am told that these are to be rebuilt, with
a capacity of fifty-one run—being one in
excess of the largest in the world.
It is difficult to assign any sufficient
reason why we ought not to flour our own
wheat product, especially when we consider the immense difference in the matter
of transportation. Why we should ship
twenty or more millions of bushels of
wheat from the State to be floured abroad,
when it could be floured at home at about when it could be floured at home at about the same as anywhere else, and the flour transported to market for half what it costs to transport the grain from which it is manufactured, will be very difficult to

explain.

I don't suppose there is a mill in the State with capacity to manufacture an average of one hundred and fifty barrels of erage of one hundred and fifty barrels of flour daily, (possibly there may be one at Salina), and doubtless I am safe in saying that there is not milling capacity in the State to manufacture one per cent. of our wheat product of the present year. The maximum capacity of the average largest steam flouring mills in the United States will not exceed two hundred barrels also or about sixty thousand barrels. a day, or about sixty thousand barrels per annum. In fact, the number in this country having this capacity is very limit-ed. And yet if I have not overestimated this years wheat product of Kansas, it is sufficient to employ over a hundred and thirty of such mammoth mills. This would thirty or such manimon mins. This would give employment to many millions of cap-ital. Even if the half of that product were floured at home, it would save hun-dreds of thousands of dollars to producers

and would bring into action among our

and would bring into action among our people millions of dollars in the prosecu-tion of the enterprise.

The gentleman to whom I have referred, said to me that since he had been informed of the magnitude of this year's wheat product, and of the possibilities of our State in respect to grain productions, he had given the subject much attention, and had reached the conclusion that it was after her own welfare. I had become so interested in the struggle that I had not noticed the act, and it was not until Captain Peterson's voice roused me that I saw of flour. "But," said he, "I should like it still better if you had ample water-way transportation to the seaboard. Your im-mense traffic, and its remoteness from the Atlantic coast, must inevitably invite the liveliest competition in the matter of railway transportation, which of itself is an assurance of the lowest possible rates. And railway transportation is indispensa-ble, because it affords speedy intercourse with all the great markets. But there is very much connected with this business, as well as most other manufactures, that makes the slewor and cheaper method of water-way transportation of immense ad

vantage."

I believe the fact is that every well conducted flouring mill in the State is paying a large profit upon the money invested, and I doubt if there is any other business

n Kansas that pays so well.

In connection with the magnitude of this year's wheat product, let it be borne in mind that we have not yet reached to exmind that we have not yet reached to ex-ceed a one-fifth development, and we may never reasonably expect, within the next five years, to harvest an annual crop of over one hundred millions of bushels twenty-five per cent, more than the Uni-

twenty-nee per cent, more than the Uni-ted States exported in 1876.

It is undoubtedly true that manufactures in Kansas would be greatly stimulated by a sufficiency of water transportation. I have been at much pains to talk of our resources and facilities for manufacturing our various products, with men of large experience, and I have found it generally to be their judgement, that if we had ade-quate transportation to the sea-board, we would ourselves be astonished at the rapidity with which manufactures of vari-ous kinds would spring up throughout the State. I am one of those who believe that we shall soon be very well provided

If they are, it is difficult to estimate their value to our people. Whether they are, or are not is the question which Congress has determined to solve. If canal or river navigation can be opened (and that it can be I have no doubt) to us by the Arkansas, the Osage, the Kansas or the Missouri, the interest involved will justify the expenditure of the money required to receive it, and there is, little room to doubt that Congress will foster the enterprise, if found to be practicable.

If these schemes are practicable, and

If these schemes are practicable, and are prosecuted to a successful issue, Kansas must inevitably become one of the foremost manufacturing States, as well as the greatest of the agricultural States. The banks of these streams will be dotted with manufactures of almost every variety and degree of magnitude. Fouring mills, with capacity to manufacture daily from twenty barrels to one thousand barrels of flour, will spring up. Immense distilleries will be operated, with equal, if not greater profit than anywhere else; and extensive starch factories will be built for the manufacture of our corn product. It is not imfacture of our corn product. It is not im-probable that we shall produce, this year, a hundred and fifty million bushels of corn, and within the next five years we are not and within the next live years we are not unlikely to reach a production of three hundred millions to four hundred millions of bushels. The consumption of this at home, by manufactures, stock-feeding, etc., will not only be found very profitable

etc., will not only be found very profitable but almost a necessity.

The millions of hides shipped annually through and from the State will be manu-factured into leather, in mammoth estab-lishments. The extensive manufacture of boots and shoes will follow. Woolen mills will be in operation, with capacity to manu-facture the immense wool product of our own State, and of that vast wool-produc-ing section west and southwest of us. We are already as you are aware operating are already, as you are aware, operating profitably some small woolen mills, but with the facilities I have mentioned I know of no better field in this country for the profitable prosecution of this enterprise on the most extensive scale. We shall then the most extensive scale. We shall then manufacture our own wagons, carriages and furniture, not only, but also to supply the heavy trade west and southwest of us—because the material requisite will be accessible to us at rates that will enable us to compete with the manufactures East of the Mississippi.

For the same reason we shall be able to

For the same reason we shall be able to manufacture our own barrels for our mills, distilleries, packing houses, vinegar factories, butter, etc., etc. But I will not enlarge upon the subject. The man who lives in Kansas five years hence, will enjoy the transportation facilities I have referred to and witness an activity of manufacturing enterprise which it would be difficult to make him believe probable.

There are no better water-powers needed than are now to be found in Kansas, already referred to in some localities by

ready referred to in some localities by Col. Phillips and Mr. Haskell, in their arti-cles hereinbefore mentioned, and to which I will add very many of the counties in Southwestern Kansas, notably, Reno, Sedgwick, Cowley,—in fact nearly the whole Southwest is very well supplied with water-power, and afford facilities for profitably operating flouring mills, woolen mills, starch factories, distilleries, and very many other reamplactures. many other manufactures.

many other manufactures.

I wish to call especial attention to the disposition of our immense corn crop. The fact is we consume very little of it ourselves. We do not distill it, nor manufacture it into starch, nor feed it to stock to any great extent. It has always seemed to me most improvident to dispose of our corn at from fifteen to twenty-five cents a bushel to be shipped abroad, when from fifty cents to one dollar a bushel from fifty cents to one dollar a bushel could be realized by feeding it, during the fall and winter months, to hogs and cattle. fall and winter months, to hogs and cattle. It has always seemed to me that if our small farmers would buy uff cattle enough in the fall to consume their surplus corn product, and turn them off fat in the spring for good prices, always commanded by fat stock at that season of year, they would realize such profits as must inevitably soon enrich them. In this connection I quote from a letter which I have just received from Hon. Victor E. Piolette, one of the most intelligent, accomplished and of the most intelligent, accomi extensive farmers in the State of Pennsylextensive farmers in the State of Pennsyl-vania, and who has long been Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and whose abilities have often brought him prominently before the public for high honors, being only a few days since among the most prominent before the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Governor. Speaking of our products, he says:

ing of our products, he says:

"The wheat crop will bear transportation to our export markets, and Eastern States that do not produce this cereal in quantity to supply their population. The rapid decline in the average yield of wheat in all the States should admonish farmers in possession of a virgin soil, that it is true economy to plant this great staple sparingly—never to the extent of decreasing the annual yield. A systematic rotation of crops is the true mode of farming, and should not be departed from.

Corn is an important grain in a wise rotation of crops. The proper disposition of corn is its use in rearing and fattening domestic animals for market. The farmers of Kansas should use all their corn in rearing and fattening cattle, sheep and swine. This will market it to the best advantage.

swine. This will market it to the best advantage.

Sheep husbandry, it appears to me, would be profitable in Kansas. Wood would bear transportation to the different manufacturing cities, and it will not be many years before St. Louis and Chicago will be manufacturing woolen fabrics to the same extent as Philadelphia and Boston.

Cattle, horses, hogs and sheep will consume your corn and forage, and in rearing

Cattle, horses, hogs and sheep will consume your corn and forage, and in rearing and fattening these for markets at home and abroad, a true solution of your great industry is found. The farmers of Kansas do not consult their true interest in purchasing the coarse cattle of Texas to fatten. They should rear their own, and of the best meat-producing breeds, which are the Durham cattle, without a doubt.

European countries will continue customers for our cattle, swine and finally our horses. The animals of the most profit to farmers are those that mature in the shortest space of time. The Durham breed of cattle; the Berkshire breed of hogs; sheep that produce the combing wools and largest weight of meat, are certainly the animals required upon the rich lands of Kansas.

expressed in some quarters that more remunciation of the crown by his father, in the winter of 1848, and not in the are born of the very intoxication of coming abundance. In other words, wheat will be so cheap that it will not pay the cost of a long carriage, so we presume it was may again be used as fuel for engine firest in my again be used as fuel for engine firest in my again be used as fuel for engine firest in my again be used as fuel for engine firest in my again be used as fuel for engine firest in my again be used as fuel for engine firest in my again be used as fuel for engine firest in my again be used as fuel for engine firest in my again be used as fuel for engine firest in my again be used as fuel for engine firest in my again be used as fuel for engine firest in my again to the crown the work of the way parts of Spain sherry has served for purposes of irrigation, because it was more pentiful than water. This is an extracted these have been by a general reduction of profits, wages, and the opportunities of making a living of any sort, cheap of the crown were during the consumers, and, considering how straight end there is the opportunities of making a living of any sort, cheap of the crown were still admidant harvests speedily revive industry by the stimulus they give to expenditure of every kind. To make things specie in the amount, the entire value of goods and specie while in a primary in the contrast of the crown was a similar to the current fiscal year, against \$514,790,000 including specie in the amount, the entire value of goods and specie were have received has been \$231,300,000, while the entire value of goods and specie while in a primary in the contrast of the crown and the promise is almost equally good in Europe as in America. But then there is the possible cataclysm, which would be all the more deadly if the crops were abundant of the two years, \$52,400,000. How has this been paid to us? In the two items of interest due abroad—which is a permanent in the fuel of the crown and the con

that uniformity of climate makes a failure of crops almost impossible, and it is likely the surplus will be needed by the while one region may be drenched another may merely be sprinkled by the passing clouds. So the cataclysm contingency may doubtless be dismissed as a bugbear fit only for "rogues in grain," and not likely the surplus will be needed by the troubled nations of the old world. Whether they will have little else that we want with which to pay the accumulating balances againt them. These securities we do want, and it is a large crumb of commore ignorant who forget how the area of production has widened with the years and reduction has widened with the years and alf a dozen different climates contribute Disserting the Legs of the Race-Horse

to ripen what we want. Feminine Scraps. Fichus are worn with nearly every style f costume. Old-fashioned pongee is again used for

dresses and wraps.

Bands of gold with turquoises, are a favorite style of bracelet.

One of the novelties in dress goods is the bourette batiste." High ruffs are to be worn again, in comnations of lace and organdy. Chambry cambric is one of the prettiest aterials for summer dresses.

The round, box-crowned English turban worn this year, and is always a favorite Morning wrappers and sacques are ex-tensively trimmed with colored embroiery. Torchon and Russian laces are very much used this summer for trimming white suits.

"Titiens" braids for trimming hats are oosely woven basket braids, and come in all shades.

Broad belts of velvet, with velvet cover-Broad belts of velvet, with velvet cover-ed sides and clasps, are embroidered with rious parts, and it is probable some ex-

New riding hats are in the shape of a helmet with the back piece let off, and look very much like jockey caps.

One of the recently imported bonnets has a wreath formed of birds so large that only ten were required to surround the only ten were required to surround the

wear are made with long princess polo-naises, with embroideries down every seam, and trimmed with satin-faced moire

though which land pasced.

Also four o'the kin the aformoun the threat was also also been been as the control of the bear inshell to country carts.

Tom, and the captain, when he saw "which the bear inshell to country carts."

"Shat dily you throw away the greek of the way in the captain of the bear inshell in the same of the bear inshell in the way. The flow Nation Cole, or was the captain of the bear inshell in the way. The flow Nation Cole, or was the captain of the bear inshell in the way in the captain of the bear inshell in the way and the captain of the bear inshell in the way in the captain of the bear inshell in the way of the bear inshell in the way in the captain of the bear inshell in the way in the captain of the bear inshell in the way in the captain of the bear inshell in the way in the captain of the bear inshell in the way in the captain of the bear inshell in the way in the captain of the bear inshell in the way in the captain of the bear inshell in the way in the captain of the bear inshell in the way in the captain of the bear inshell in the way in the captain of the bear inshell in the way in the captain of the way in the captain of the way in the captain of the way in the way in the captain of the way in the

Wheat Markets of the World.

The London (Eng.) Telegraph essays an explanation of the weakness which has a recently pervaded the world's wheat markets. It says:

According to authorities from all parts of the Union, the promise of growing crops throughout the vast and productive expanses of the great Republic was never more encouraging. From New Jersey to California, from Texas to Maine, every State, with the single exception, it is said of Colorado, reports the most brilliant prospects for the yield of every description of food for man and beast, as well as of such luxuries as grapes and tobacco. From tobacco to timothy-grase, from peaches and pumpkins to potatoes, there is, we are assured, a nearly unanimous verdict that throughout the length and breadth of the land this will be a veritable year of plenty. There is an enormous increase of acreage under wheat, and a magnificent crop is anticipated from the great cereal growing States of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota. The fears expressed in some quarters that more grain will be raised than can be marketed are born of the very intoxication of confing abundance. In other words, wheat william has now resigned all the troubles

McWhirter. [St. Louis Times.]

After the crowd had departed, Gen. Bu-ford and Lieut. Gov. Brockmeyer secured the services of a couple of men and had McWhirter resurrected.

Mr. Brockmeyer then very neatly amputated both fore legs at the knees, using an old and favorite hunting knife for the operation. Only a cursory examination was made at the time, but the legs were brought to the city and will be made the

Mr. Brockmeyer is an enthusia Mr. Brockmeyer is an enthusiastic anatomist, and says it would be a shame to let such a case go without seeking to discover the cause. With so much money invested in blooded horses, he considers that it is an act of duty to the turf man for somebody to make a thorough inquiry into the causes of McWhirter's "breaking down."

General Buford promptly gave full permission when the matter was suggested to him by Mr. Brockmeyer, and the latter has undertaken the work. Plates will be prepared showing the condition of the va-

Bennett's Arctic Expedition.

has a wreath formed of birds so large that only ten were required to surround the crown.

Mottled dress goesls are favorites, and especially for seaside and mountain rusticating toilets, the mode shade in mixed suitings is robin's egg blue.

Pans worn on silver chatelaines come in darger-shaped sheaths and spring open at the touch to display pretty round fans painted in gay colors.

Lawns in all sorts of attractive designs, particularly the clear white grounds, with fine stripes or Pompadour flower patterns, are seiling at the old-time price of ten cents a yard.

White castor beaver gloves will be worn, some embroidered in color; light gray tints are also seen; these gloves may be washed, and they are exceedingly pleasant for summer wear.

The Marie Stuart bonnet is much admired; the shape is cottage, coronet frost, and arched brim. The modified Gainsborough is much liked, and particularly by young ladies.

White muslin dresses for afternoon wear are made with long princess polonaises, with embroideries down every seam, and trimmed with satin-faced moire forms. mmer reconnoitre,

wear are made with long princess polonialess, with embroideries down every seam, and trimmed with satin-faced moire ribbons in several tones of colors.

Crepe liesse is embroidered with delicate flower patterns and olive shades, or arabesques and Persian colors, and then cut out and fashioned in necklaces, which are trimmed with colored laces and worn with musiin dresses.

Fashion orders the purest white table linen in order that the beautiful colored china may be seen to advantage. Colored linen is used for luncheon and teat tables ordinarily, but all company occasions are honored with white covers.

Greenalines for evening wear or full dress tollets are imported in extremely rich and showy patterns, black and gold, red and white, and all the fine tints in blue, gray, and sea green are combined with tasteful contrasts in different shades and colors.

The goesamer waterproof clock, with a map or with a hood, is a light and pleasant garment, and is defly folded into a small flat bag which can be strapped to the belt, it is an indispensible traveling companion, and its low price puts it within the reach of every one.